

# LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

MORNING EDITION.

VOLUME 33.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1861.

NUMBER 23.

## DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

FRIDAY MORNING.....JULY 26

Extra Courier.

Our Extra Courier will be issued at noon to day. It will contain—

1. Breckinridge's great speech in the United States Senate.

2. Vallandigham's great speech in the House of Representatives.

3. Judge Logan's able opinion.

4. The Constitution of the Confederate States.

Price \$1 50 per 100 copies, or \$10 per 1,000. Orders from the country must state whether we must forward by mail or express. If by mail, one cent per copy must be sent in addition to postage.

**Speaking at the Court House.**

General Speed and J. C. Brown, Candidates for the State Senate in the City of Louisville, will speak in the East Room of the Court House, Saturday evening, July 27th, at 8 o'clock.

**Barbecues in Henry.**

The State Rights men of Newcastle will give a grand Barbecue at that place on Friday, the 26th inst.

The speakers for the occasion will be Hon. C. S. McReehead, Hon. Jno. Young Brown, and others. Everybody invited.

**Public Speaking.**

Gov. MINTONER will address the people of Jefferson county at the following times and places, at 6 o'clock in the evening of each day:

At Woods, Friday, the 26th.

At the Cross Roads, Saturday, the 27th.

At Hayes' big ring, Monday, the 29th.

At Fisher's Mill, Wednesday, the 31st.

At Boston, Thursday, August 1st.

At Madison, Friday, the 3d.

Mr. Harvey is respectfully invited to speak.

**WILLIAMSON.**

In Congress there was a very striking speech at array between Burnet of Ky. and Richardson of N. Y., on the 23rd, during the debate on the Crittenden bill, and it is impossible to get the details.

It now appears that a large number who were supposed to be killed were captured while attending the wounded at Centreville hospital.

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## SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

### Rebels Advancing on Alexandria.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 24th.

Passengers from Baltimore report that it is generally believed that the Confederates have advanced to Fairfax Court House to-day, and that they will be at Centreville to-morrow.

16 Johnston's regiments are to cross the Potomac opposite Fredericksburg, if it is crossed, he will be intersected by General Stone's command and driven back.

**The Rebels and our Wounded—The Ohio Regiments—Three Months' Volunteers Leaving.**

WASHINGTON, July 24th.

The flag of truce has been returned from the enemy. The rebels are still our enemies within their lines, but soon they will take good care of our wounded.

The Second Ohio took up their loss to nine killed or missing—most probably the latter.

The rebels are in confusion at their front, and it is impossible to get the details.

It now appears that a large number who were supposed to be killed were captured while attending the wounded at Centreville hospital.

This afternoon there has been, large movements of troops arriving and departing.

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LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING. JULY 26.

Reorganization of the Courts—Necessary to be Abolished by Judicial Decision.

In the Senate, March 3, 1863, Mr. Sewall attacked the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, declared that the people of the North would never accept the legal doctrine that one man can own another, and proclaimed the intention of the party of which he was then and is now the leader to reorganize the Courts and make it a political aim to free the slave owner of his property and to subvert the Government.

He said: "Sir, the Supreme Court of the United States fails to comprehend the people of the United States to accept the principle that one man can own another, and that they must guarantee the inviolability of their slaves, as provided in the Constitution. The people of the South, the North, the North can, and they never will, accept principally a seaboard, continental and alpine zone. Never, never, let the Courts decide. What they do is to free the slaves. But freedom for liberty, for honor, for safety, for existence, they have no claim."

The responsibility for the war rests upon the South. The South began it. The North alone can end it.

With them do it?

Upon the answer depends the happiness of millions, the welfare of the country.

The independence of the Confederate States must be acknowledged sooner or later. When it is done, the war is at an end. Why not do at once what must some day be done, and let the unnatural eccentric? He who opposes the recognition of the Confederate States Government now, puts himself on record in favor of the continuance of the war. On his head rests the responsibility.

The first announced that his party as soon as they should get power, would reorganize the courts of the land, not because those courts were not properly organized, not because of any defects in their construction or arrangement, not because the judges were incompetent or corrupt, but for the avowed reason that men must be put on the bench whose "political sentiments and practices" would accord with those of the Abolition conspirators—men who do not believe that slaves are property, and would not protect such property by judicial decisions.

Mr. Sewall said, in substance, that the Court had decided—

First. That slaves are property.

Second. That their owners cannot be legally robed of this property.

These principles, he said, the people of the United States, meaning the sectional party now in power, would never, never accept.

He then first announced that his party as soon as they should get power, would reorganize the courts of the land, not because those courts were not properly organized, not because of any defects in their construction or arrangement, not because the judges were incompetent or corrupt, but for the avowed reason that men must be put on the bench whose "political sentiments and practices" would accord with those of the Abolition conspirators—men who do not believe that slaves are property, and would not protect such property by judicial decisions.

Mr. Sewall is now, as he was at the date of that speech, the real head of his party.

On that occasion, in the presence of the Senate, and before the world, he announced that the courts must be allowed so as to secure decisions to abolish slavery everywhere within the limits of the Union.

The statement of Mr. Sewall, then a Senator in New York, now Secretary of State of the United States, is necessary to throw light on the recent action of Congress in reference to the course of Kentucky.

It may, also, be remembered in this connection, that the House of Representatives is acting under a resolution to consider no measure not looking to the prosecution of the war.

On the 23d inst., Tuesday last, the dispatches to the associated press, in the report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives say:

Mr. Porter reported a bill dividing Kentucky into two Judicial Districts, and abolishing the circuit court, and introduced a motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, abolishing the two district courts in Missouri, and creating one district court in their stead.

In the first place, it is a war measure, but how it is used, unless it looks to the abolition of slavery in this State, by judicial decisions, thus cutting off the productions of slave labor, which it is feared will be sold to the Confederate States, we cannot say.

In the next place, it is unquestionably a part of the policy proclaimed by the present Secretary of State in 1863 looking to a reorganization of the courts so as to free the negro slaves of the country through the opinions of the judges.

In the last place, it is palpably unconstitutional and dangerous.

Mr. Crittenden even, who has been a cat's-paw so far for the boldest leaders in the conspiracy, broke loose from their influences and entered a protest against the passage of the bill. The dispatches say:

In the course of the debate, Mr. Crittenden opposed the bill, saying it was an abuse of the power of Congress, and of the constitutional mode of removal of a Judge to effect the object as now proposed;

But it was in vain. The House was determined. They had been ordered by the Dictator to pass the bill, and they did it.

An incorrigible judge was in the way of the success of their plans. They could not impeach him, for he had been faithful, honest, diligent in the discharge of his duties. And a majority of the House, despite Mr. Crittenden's protest, tramped under foot the Constitution they had sworn to support, because it was necessary to carry out the programme marked out by Mr. SEWARD three years ago.

The bill passed, ayes 70, nays 50!

Thus the work commences in Kentucky in neutral Kentucky.

There has been no complaints of the Federal Courts in this State, or of the Federal Judge in this district. No demands have gone up from Kentucky for a change. No charges have been preferred to warrant impeachment. But Congress is acting for the promotion of the ends of Abolition, not for the good of Kentucky. The majority of the representatives in that body believe that the courts should not recognize the right of property in slaves—that the last infamy, so in both cases is falsehood the means on which they rely to blacken the character of the brave—the object in trying to prove their own meadows, is to convince those whom they hope to induce to join their army that there is no danger in the service; and their object in changing strictures not sanctioned by the rules of honorable warfare on the Southern army is to excite a feeling of indignation throughout the North under the influence of which they expect their ranks will be speedily filled up.

The Southern people, whose brothers, sons, relatives, friends in the grand army have been grossly misrepresented and libeled by the pensioned writers for the press representing them as an army of cowards, fleeing when no man pursued, will know how much credit to attach to the statements of the same hirsing creatures about the conduct of the Southern army.

The charge of infamy against the Southern soldiers rests upon precisely the same evidence that the charge of cowardice against the Northern soldiers rests upon: they are both false.

SPORTING.—For important information from the "Virginia Races" see the Louisville Journal.

LINCOLN'S grand army ought to undertake some naval expedition. It is fit of foot.

### Shall We Have Peace?

Shall we have peace now? or shall this war be continued through next winter? The very thought that the "return of winter may find our tens of thousands of working people without employment, without the means of earning board or clothing, exposed a lot to hunger and cold, to perish, it may be, literally, perish, in sight of the mills and workshops where they once earned a competence for themselves and families, is terrible.

And yet our fellow citizens, in Louisville and elsewhere, most absolutely perish by hundreds on hundreds next winter unless an end is put to this war.

What is to be done? Let the people in the North and in the States represented at Washington answer.

It is peace by no means before Congress adjourns, which will be in a few days, it will too late—the war must continue until the National Legislature shall again assemble!

The South cannot be conquered. It is madness to think of it. It is safe to let the people in the Confederate States seek not quiet. They do not wish to threaten their Constitution or Government or neighboring people. They do not want war. They desire peace. But freedom for liberty, for honor, for safety, for existence, they have no claim.

The responsibility for the war rests upon the South. The South began it. The North alone can end it.

What they do?

Upon the answer depends the happiness of millions, the welfare of the country.

The independence of the Confederate States must be acknowledged sooner or later. When it is done, the war is at an end. Why not do at once what must some day be done, and let the unnatural eccentric?

It was in the same neighborhood that a defenseless woman was indicted on May 1st, 1863, for shooting her husband.

Is this fair? Is this just? Is this safe? Are they not guilty of a capital offense?

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